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Peacebuilding Commission
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Guinea-Bissau configuration

Progress report on the implementation of the Peacebuilding Strategic Framework for Guinea-Bissau

Addendum

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Implementation of the commitments of the Peacebuilding Commission and the international community

A. Elections and institution-building for the National Electoral Commission

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
Support Guinea-Bissau in its efforts to strengthen democratic governance, including through the holding of peaceful, credible and transparent legislative and presidential elections. Advocate for additional funds to close the outstanding electoral budget to ensure that elections are held without delay on 16 November 2008. Galvanize and coordinate financial and technical support to assist the Government in voter registration, civic education campaigns and training of electoral staff.	The Guinea-Bissau configuration advocated for resources and technical assistance from members. The Peacebuilding Fund contributed US$ 1.3 million for voter registration and civic education campaigns. Brazil contributed US$ 430,000 for the legislative elections and US$ 300,000, for the presidential elections. Brazil sent a technical cooperation mission from the Brazilian Electoral Justice branch of the Superior Electoral Court to support the organization of the presidential elections and participated in the electoral observer mission of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in the presidential elections. Burkina Faso contributed to the electoral process through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The European Commission contributed for the legislative elections and the presidential elections (50% of the total cost of both polls was financed by the European Commission and channelled through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)). The European Union electoral observation mission was deployed for both polls through two teams of electoral observers.	To assist the National Electoral Commission with a view to organizing local elections. To assist the Government in adopting the necessary legislation for the local elections. To support the national reconciliation dialogue proposed by the National Assembly.

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
	France contributed up to €100,000 for the presidential elections.	
	Germany contributed €31,000 for the legislative elections and €88,000 for the presidential elections.	
	Japan contributed US$ 300,000 for the presidential elections through UNDP.	
	Mexico is to hold an international electoral training workshop for Bissau-Guinean officials, in collaboration with UNDP Mexico.	
	Portugal contributed €193,364.62 for the legislative elections and €229,265.17 for the presidential elections.	
	Spain contributed, through UNDP, €500,000 for the legislative elections and €200,000 for the presidential elections.	
	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contributed £100,000 for the conduct of the presidential elections and £25,000 for the capacity-building of civil society organizations and the media on elections.	

B. Measures to jump-start the economy and rehabilitate infrastructure, in particular in the energy sector

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
Identify critical infrastructure gaps that threaten stability, in particular in the energy sector, and mobilize resources to overcome them.	The Guinea-Bissau configuration advocated, before the World Bank and the African Development Bank, the need to scale up programmes benefiting the country in the energy sector.	To mobilize resources for the rehabilitation of the port of Bissau.
Build on existing strategies for the reconstruction of infrastructure and revitalization of the economy, taking into account conflict factors that need to be addressed to prevent relapse into conflict.	The European Commission concluded the energy and water project to be launched in 2010, in the amount of €26 million.	To continue to mobilize resources for the distribution of energy, particularly in the interior of the country, including the regions of Bafatá, Gabú and Canchungo.
Encourage cross-cutting action by the private sector, the Government and development partners, to deliver an immediate peace dividend through strengthening private-sector economic activity.	France planned a contribution of €10 million to €12 million (2008-2012) for infrastructure projects.	To continue to support Government efforts in creating an enabling environment for the private sector, including with regard to the establishment of a "one-stop-shop".
Encourage and support the Government in its pursuit of measures aimed at reactivation of the economy, within the framework of the poverty reduction strategy paper, in particular in expanding fiscal revenues, adding value to products and exports and creating employment opportunities.	The Brazil Guinea-Bissau professional training centre launched its operations (US$ 4 million).	To continue to mobilize resources for the implementation of the second poverty reduction strategy paper.
	Brazil, India and South Africa launched phase II of the project on agriculture and livestock development (US$ 850,000) through the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Fund.	
	Japan provided US$ 3.5 million in financial assistance and non-project aid, including for debt relief and budget contributions.	
	Japan also provided food aid through the World Food Programme, in the amount of US$ 2.5 million in 2008.	
	Italy invested US$ 1.7 million in a project for agriculture diversification through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and up to €344,000 (until 2010) for the development of agriculture in the Bijagós islands.	

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
	An interim strategy note was approved by the World Bank, defining the two major axes of interventions for the World Bank over the next 18 months (it is expected that the heavily indebted poor country completion point will be reached by then): (a) strengthening economic management and laying the foundations for improvements in the productive sectors; and (b) increasing access to basic services, especially in rural areas. Capacity development has been determined as a cross-cutting theme.	
	The World Bank launched an economic governance support project (US$ 1.7 million) to improve governance and institutional performance (budget management; budget internal control; customs, treasury and tax management; public procurement).	
	The International Development Association-funded project on economic governance reform (budget support, US$ 8 million) was approved and fully disbursed in the areas of public financial management and private sector development. To be followed by a second phase in the first quarter of 2010.	
	The International Development Association-funded project on rural community development was prepared and approved.	
	A World Bank diagnostic trade integration study was elaborated and discussed in the country. It examines how the country could derive greater benefit from its international trade opportunities, looking at trade policy, the investment climate, infrastructure and five key sectors (cashew, rice, mining, fisheries and tourism).	

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Government of Guinea-Bissau reached a preliminary agreement for a medium-term macroeconomic and structural reform programme for 2010-2012, under the extended credit facility of IMF. The programme is intended to help consolidate gains from a recent increase in national revenues and to provide a basis for sustainable development and poverty alleviation by: focusing on strengthening public finances; containing the domestic primary budget deficit; modernizing the public administration; and raising the quality of public services. It also seeks to promote job creation by removing impediments to private sector development and by strengthening the provision of financial services. The IMF Executive Board is expected to approve the programme by the end of March 2010. If approved, and provided the performance of the programme is deemed satisfactory, it would pave the way for the attainment of the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative in 2010. Reaching the completion point would annul nearly US$ 700 million in the loan arrears of Guinea-Bissau's foreign debt.	

C. Security and defence sector reform

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
Support Guinea-Bissau's road map for security sector reform as contained in key national documents, such as the Government's security sector reform plan, by advocating for additional and diversified support from the international community.	The Guinea-Bissau configuration sought to mobilize resources and advocated in favour of the security sector reform process by organizing two thematic discussions with relevant stakeholders through videoconferences and by participating in the Praia round table on restructuring and modernization of the defence and security sector in Guinea-Bissau (April 2009).	To enhance coordination among different actors involved in security sector reform.
Encourage national and international partners to support the focus on pursuing a holistic approach to security sector reform, with clear linkages to justice sector reform, democratic governance, economic recovery issues and the fight against drug trafficking.	The Peacebuilding Fund allocated US$ 1.9 million for the rehabilitation of barracks.	To mobilize resources for the establishment of a pension fund.
Support the efforts of the Government and its partners to ensure a successful disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process for surplus security sector personnel and former combatants.	Brazil is to launch a technical military mission in January 2010, with a focus on training.	To assist the Government in organizing a donors round table.
Support the Government, within the framework of its security sector reform plan, to resize security and defence forces according to the needs of the country, and execute a timely disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, while providing the means to modernize and improve living and working conditions for military personnel.	Brazil contributed US$ 1.5 million to a UNDP special fund.	To work with stakeholders with a view to creating a basket fund for security sector reform.
	The European mission for security sector reform was extended for six months.	To continue to assist the Government in adopting the necessary legislation for security sector reform.
	The United Kingdom contributed over £100,000 for technical assistance/capacity-building for security sector reform, in particular focusing on the Guinea-Bissau inter-ministerial coordinating structures.	
	The European Commission contributed €7.7 million for an ongoing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme on security sector reform and €6.5 million for a programme to support public administration reform, including: undertaking a census of the police and former combatants, to complement the army census; setting up a pension fund; developing a reinsertion programme for	

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
	young members of the military; and developing a socio-economic programme for former combatants. The European Commission contributed €1.4 million for a demining project, with the General Demining Command. The European Commission contributed €14.2 million during the period 2010-2013 for comprehensive security sector reform purposes (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, justice and public administration reform). **Japan launched a project for roving explosive ordnance disposal capacity (€49,000).** **Portugal's cooperation in the defence sector reached €793,231.**	

D. Strengthening of the justice sector, consolidating the rule of law and combating drug trafficking

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
Support the efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, including through resource mobilization, to build judicial capacity, including the provision of basic legal services throughout the country.	The Peacebuilding Fund has financed the rehabilitation of Bafatá and Mansôa prisons (US$ 900,000).	To support the work of the national commission of inquiry into political assassinations.
Support the Government and civil society in addressing critical challenges for the consolidation of democratic governance and rule of law, in particular the fight against impunity and corruption.	Canada supported several grass-root projects of local and provincial civil society organizations targeting women and children and promotion of human rights defence and support to peace consolidation in various regions of the country (total project cost during the period is around US$ 1.6 million).	To mobilize resources for the construction of a maximum-security prison in Bissau.
		To assist the Government in fighting corruption, including through the mobilization of resources for sensitization campaigns.
	Ongoing European Commission programme (€6 million) for national judicial and rule of law institutions aimed at: training of justice operators; passing of legal reforms for the modernization of the justice system; rehabilitation of judiciary infrastructures; rehabilitation of regional courts in Gabú and Bafatá, the registry of Bafatá and the headquarters of the Ministry of Justice; and support to the National Assembly (training, database of legislation, etc).	To continue to mobilize resources for the implementation of the Government's anti-narcotics operational plan and advocate in favour of regional initiatives.
	France planned the allocation of €4 million for good governance and rule of law (2008-2012).	
	France contributed €15,000 in assistance to judges and police officers.	
	Portugal contributed €244,000 for capacity-building training in the area of justice.	
	Portugal contributed €744,000 towards police training through the European mission for security sector reform.	

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Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
	Portugal supported Guinea-Bissau's law school with contributions reaching €1,059,141.	
	Portugal contributed €5,435 for penitentiary system reform.	
	Portugal financed the *Voz di Paz* (Voice of Peace) programme to debate the root causes of conflict.	
	Portugal provided technical assistance to the Guinea-Bissau police service (€13,726).	
	Portugal supported the strengthening of the police service law enforcement capacity (€721,915).	
	Portugal provided technical and financial (€84,960) assistance for the implementation in Guinea-Bissau of the policies and frameworks of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa.	
	Portugal provided technical assistance for national civil registration services (€128,516).	
Identify gaps in funding and mobilize resources for implementing Guinea-Bissau's road map to combat drug trafficking, as contained in the Anti-Narcotics Operational Plan 2007-2010.	The Guinea-Bissau configuration advocated to enhance international response to drug trafficking. A joint high-level briefing with the Sierra Leone configuration was organized, and both configurations participated at the launching of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/Department of Peacekeeping Operations/United Nations Office for West Africa/Department of Political Affairs initiative.	
Advocate for regional approaches to combating drug trafficking, including international support for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Economic Community of West African States regional programmes.		

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
Support capacity-building efforts in the law enforcement and criminal justice sectors, in particular to strengthen legal frameworks to combat drug trafficking and organized crime, as well as general criminality.	Launching of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/Department of Peacekeeping Operations/United Nations Office for West Africa/Department of Political Affairs, INTERPOL partnership in support of the implementation of the ECOWAS regional action plan on illicit drug trafficking and organized crime (2008-2011). The European Commission contributed €2 million through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the provision of equipment and training to the judicial police. France contributed €58,000 for police training and for combating drug trafficking. In 2008, Germany contributed €227,000 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime programme entitled "Combating and preventing drug trafficking to and from Guinea-Bissau: promoting the rule of law and the effective administration of justice, 2007-2010"; and €130,000 for the conference held in Praia in 2008 on drug trafficking as a security threat to Africa. In 2009, Germany contributed €445,000 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime programme to fight transnational crime in the Mano River region and €105,000 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime project in Western Africa Italy contributed financially to the fight against drug trafficking on the occasion of the conference held in Praia in 2008.	

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
	Mexico designed a programme to provide specialized information and training to Bissau-Guinean experts in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime in the first quarter of 2010.	
	The Netherlands supported United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime initiatives in Guinea-Bissau.	
	Portugal provided technical assistance to the Guinea-Bissau judiciary police for the implementation of the Anti-Narcotics Operational Plan 2007-2010 (€6,753).	
	Portugal provided in kind and financial assistance (€571,137) for the establishment of a specialized unit within the judiciary police to fight drug trafficking.	
	Portugal contributed €243,996 through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for strengthening the judiciary capacity of Guinea-Bissau to prosecute drug trafficking-related crimes.	
	Portugal financed an information and communication campaign to support the fight against drug trafficking (€30,000).	
	Portugal contributed to enhance border control through enhanced mobility, communication and data gathering (€63,179).	

E. Public administration reform and modernization

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
Encourage and support the Government in the area of public administration reform within the framework of the poverty reduction strategy, including resizing the civil service, improving human resource management and reorganizing the State's administrative machinery and its accountability.	Brazil has been providing technical cooperation for restructuring the Guinea-Bissau Administrative Training Centre.	To engage partners on the implementation of the national programme for the reform and strengthening of public administration.
	European Commission programme to support public administration reform (€6.5 million).	To mobilize resources for the establishment of a national academy for public administration.
Advocate for resource mobilization efforts aimed at formulating integrated strategies for public administration reforms.	European Commission 2009 budget support worth €30 million (payment of salaries to the military and support to public finance management).	
	France provided training in financial governance (€37,000) and linguistic training (€33,000).	
	Cooperation of Spain with the Minister of Interior reached €255,000 in 2009.	
	The World Bank launched a first dialogue workshop on capacity development in October 2009 and will follow up in order to establish a capacity development action plan by mid-2010, which would also take into consideration close coordination with the capacity development activities of other donors.	

F. Social questions critical for peacebuilding

Commitments	*Status*	*Next steps*
Address critical shortcomings in the delivery of basic social services, which constitute an immediate threat to stability, and mobilize resources to address those gaps. Support the efforts of the Government to create opportunities for youth employment and empowerment, in particular by building the capacities of the National Youth Institute.	The Peacebuilding Fund has contributed US$ 1.5 million to a youth employment programme. Brazil has undertaken technical cooperation projects in the areas of diagnosing and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. The European Commission has contributed €8.4 million for mitigating the impacts of the food crisis. The Vulnerability Flex mechanism (V-Flex) (€8 million) is ongoing. Cooperation programmes of France reach €1 million (2008-2012). Japan contributed to a project on access to basic education in Bafatá (€57,282), a project to improve the environment of the population of Pecixe island (€31,825), a capacity-building project for school teachers through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (US$ 51,234) and a project for the rehabilitation of vocational training centres through UNDP (US$ 300,000). Italy contributed US$ 1.2 million to education programmes through UNESCO and €390,000 towards the health, education and agriculture sectors. Mexico invited Bissau-Guinean officials to undertake a field visit to Mexico to observe the operative aspects of the "Oportunidades" programme and undergo training in the implementation of a social development programme.	To continue to assist the Government in addressing challenges in the social sectors, inasmuch as they represent an imminent risk to the peacebuilding process in the country.

Commitments	Status	Next steps
	The World Bank launched the Health Sector Support Project (US$ 2 million) for the implementation of the second phase of the national health development plan through improving service delivery in three pilot regions, improving the quality and management of health sector human resources, strengthening the health information system and strengthening the financial management capacity of the Ministry of Public Health.	
	The World Bank Participatory Rural Development Project (US$ 5 million) complemented the International Development Association-funded Rural Community-Driven Development Project (US$ 5 million). Both operations will increase access to basic social and economic infrastructures and services in at least four of the poorest regions of Guinea-Bissau (Bafatá, Oio, Cacheu and Biombo) through capacity-building for local development and a local investment fund for financing microprojects contributing to the beneficiary community's local development plans.	
	The World Bank prepared a funding proposal for the multi-donor Education-for-All/Fast Track Initiative, which is expected to lay the foundation for major improvements in the education sector.	